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LATEST NEWS.

NOUTH AND WEST.

Savannah had received \$17,922 in money up to Tuesday.

Texas planters are offering a dollar i hundred for cotton picking.

Portions of Texas and Louisiana are suffering from a severe drouth. Memphis and New Orleans exception-

ably healthy for this season of the year. Arkansas pays seventy-five cents per hundred pounds, for cotton picking. Worms are doing great damage to cot-

Louisio na and Texas. A skiff upset with five Jewish youths

at Montgoviery, Ala, Tuesday, drowning four of them. Full returns from the late state elec-

tion in Alabama give Houston 98,816; Woodruff 55,938. Houston's majority 42,879. Three cargoes of leaf tobacco were shipped from Richmond last week for Euro-

pean markets. Mitchell Pearson has just been convicted, in Redford county, Tunn, of killing

Wm, Creek in 1865, and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. R. C. Sneed, connected with Swift's

iron an sleet works of Cincinnati, is in Chattanooga, making arrangements for being supplied with 37,000 tons of ore per annua Yellow fever in Savannah is having bue good effect—ill the other cities and

towns subject to the plague are cleaning up The health committee of Savannah recommend the burning of tar, resin and turpentine all over the city, and also the

burning of large numbers of coal kilus of During the season 60,150 bales of cotton were received in Charleston. The average weight of the balv is four hundred and sixty-five pounds, and the average price 11 cents. Money value, \$3,076,672.50, a de-

crease of \$481,987,58. New Orleans Democrat: At last we hear that operations are to be resumed at the New Orleans mint at an early date. The director of the mint, Dr. Linderman, has given instructions to open the mint during the ensuing wouth for the reception of deposits of bullion to be converted into bars, which will be assayed and stamped in such a manner as to indicate the weight and legal. value. The coinage can not be resumed, as congress failed to provide the necessary

Savannah News: Of the negro popusunting to about ten thousand, two-thirds are now supported by charity, thousand destitute white people, making a tions with others, and linking the pres

EAST.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull sued for and has obtained an absolute divorce from her husband, Col. James H. Blood, on the ground of habitual adultery. She is once

POREIGN.

Herr Krupp calculates that his latest gan will penetrate the twenty-four inch armor of the English tronelad Inflexible at a distance of 1,000 metres, or will go through fourteen-inch armor five or six miles off and throw a projectile weighing five hundred and twenty kilogrammes completely over London.

From the tenor of the latest news from Europe there can be no doubt that Russia is intriguing in the aid of Servia, furnishing diplomatic force, and with i both soldiers and money. The proposed cessetion of hostilities is only a postpone ment of a question that will ultimately be decided against the Turks.

The biggest thing yet attempted in the line of heavy artillery is the hundredton gun, just completed at Woolwich, England, for the Italian navy, for which seven other pieces of the like size are to be manufactured. This tremendous engine of death has a base of thirty and a half feet in length, seventeen mehes in diameter in the clear; and it is estimated has a projectile force of 30,000 tons-that is, the dynamic effect of its discharge will be equal to lifting 30,000 tons one foot, or one ton about six miles, For the charge four hundred pounds of powder will be required, and the shell prejertile will weigh 2,500 pounds. The monseer will be worked by hydraulic gear, and swabbed and loaded by machinery, and with its ton shells will be able to sink any craft affoat, and make a break in any masonry ever constructed.

MINCELLANEOUS

The following is a special dispatch from Madrid: "Learning that the commander of the United States ship Franklin, homeward bound, consents to delever William M. Tweed to the American authorities, te of sending him back to Gen, Jovel-On torder for Tweed's departure from Corunna has been countermanded. The Franklin, which is now at Gibraltar, proceeds to Vigo to take Tweed, who is now closely confined in fortress Castello del Castro, on boardher deck."

The secretary of the treasury has called in for redemption \$10,000,000 in 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, upon which interest will cease on the twenty-first of December next. They are as follows: Coupon bonds for \$50-No, 651 to No, 718, both inclusive; for \$100. No. 8601 to No. 12,406, both inclusive; for \$500-No. 15.001 to No. 19,000, both inclusive: for \$1000-No. 35,251 to No. 46,850, both inclusive; total coupon bonds, \$7,000,000. Registered bonds-for \$50, No. 1 to No. 50, both inclusive; for \$100.-No. 1101 to No. 1650, both inclusive; for \$500-No. 1101 to No. 1810, both inclusive; for \$1000-No. 2701 to 5750, both inefusive; for \$5000-No. 2201 to No. 2900, both inclusive; for \$10,000-No. \$101 to No. 3050 both inclusive. Total registered bonds, \$3,000,000; aggregate, \$10,000,000.

THE GREATEST YET.

Garfield, the Pharisee, Put Upon the Spit and Done to a Turn.

Sniveling Hypocrisy and Lying Patriotism Exposed and Smashed

ton in pactions of Alabama, Mississippi, Secession an Original Product of New England Cupidity.

> Some Account of the Puritan Slave-Drivers and Slave Traders.

> A Terrible Arraignment of Republican Rascals, Cheats and Shams.

JUDGE BLACK'S OPEN LETTER.

To Hon, Jas. A. GARTIELD, MEMBER or Congress from Onio: I have read the speech you sent me. I am aston-ished and shocked. As the leader of your party, to whom the candidates have specially delegated the conduct of the pending campaign, you should have met your responsibilities in a very dif-ferent way. I do not presume to lecture so distinguished a man upon his errors but if I can prevent you, even to a small extent, from abusing the public creduli ty, it is my duty to try. Premising only ny great auxiety to preserve the frater nal relations existing between us for many years, I follow the Horatian rule, and come at once to "the middle of things."

You trace back the origin of present parties to the earliest immigration at Plymouth and Jamestown, and profeo find in the onposing doctrines then planted and afterward constantly cher-ished in Massachusetts and Virginia, the germs of those ideas which now make democracy and abolitionism the deadly fors of each other. The ideas so planted in Massachusetts were, according to your account, the freedom and equalit of all races, and the right and dury of every man to exercise his pri vate judgment in politics as well as religion. On the other band, you set and the number of appeals is being increased by the inflex of destitute negroes from the country, who hearing of the rid available, that the negro had no rights country, who, hearing of the aid extended of manhood, and that the white man to their people in the city, are coming in for might buy, own and sell him and his offtheir share. Added to this there are about five spring forever." Following these assertotal of some 15,000 persons who have to be looked after and aided according to their necessities, the solution of a some 15,000 persons who have to be ent with the long past, you employ the devices of your rhetoric to glorify the modern abolitionist and to throw foul seven hundred, including many women modern abolitionist and to throw foul corn, not merely on the southern people, but on the whole democracy of the

country. This looks learned and philosophical, and it gives your speech a dignity seem-ingly above the reach of the ordinary demagogue. Happy is he who knows the causes of things; felicitous is the partisan member of congress whose tump speech goes up the river of time to the first fountain of good and evil. But your contrast of historical facts is open to one objection, which I give you in a form as simple as possible when I say that it is wholly destitute of truth This, of course, implies no imputation on your good faith. Your high character in the church, as well as the state forbids the belief that you would be guilty of willful misrepresentation.

TOLERANCE IN NEW ENGLAND The men of Massachusetts, so far from planting the right of private judgment extirpated and utterly extinguished it by means so cruel that no man or conmon humanity can think of them even now without disgust and indignation. am surprised to find you ignorant of his. Did you never hear of the fright ful persecutions they carried on system atically against Baptists and Quakers and Catholics? How they fined, orisoned, lashed, mutilated, enslayed and oanished everybody that claimed the right of free thought? How they stripped the most virtuous and inoffensive men, and publicly whipped them on their naked backs, only for expressing their conscientions convictions? Have you never, in all your reading, met with the story of Roger Williams? For merely suggesting to the public authoriies of the colony that no person ought to be punished on account of his hones opinions, he was driven into the wood nd pursued ever atterwards with ferocity that put his own life and that of his friends in constant danger. In fact, the cruelty of their laws against the freedom of conscience and the unfeeling rigor with which they were executed nade Massachusetts odious throughout the world

These great crimes of the Pilgrim fathers ought not to be east up to their children; for some of their descendants I hope a good majority) are high-prin ipled and honest men, sincerely attached to the liberal institutions planted in the more southern latitudes of the continent. But if you are right in your assertion that the abolitionists derive their principles from the ideas entertained and planted at Plymouth, that may account for the coarse and brutal tyranny with which your party has, in recent times trampled upon the rights of free thought

and free speech. SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS,

Nor are you more accurate in your declaration that the old yankees planted the doctrine of freedom and equality, or page ten. opposed the domination of one race over mother. Messrs Palfrey and Sumner have said something to the effect that

its most unmitigated form was a perfectly just, proper and desimble institution, entirely consistent with christianity as hey understood it, and founded on principies of universal jurisprudence. They learned from the ancient colonists, insisted upon it as an established and But they taught you more than that ettled rule of the law of nations—that Their precept and example establishes when one government or community or political organization made war upon it by actual experiment, that any people were too weak to defend their femilies to kill, and the men of Massachusetts become the agent of their exportational them without a question of his tion and sale. The authorities, being title. They kept them and worked them to death, or sold them again as their in main chance, were fain to be satisfied terest prompted—for they held that the in another way, they ordered the girl to right of domination, resulting from the be whipped; she was lashed accordingly. pplication of brute force, was good in incompany with several other Quaker be hands of all subsequent purchasers. Indies, and then committed to prison, to newever remote from the original con-

THE MASSACHUSETTS SLAVE PRACTS.

them, and made slaves of the survivors, without distinction of age or sex. About

American liberty as guaranteed by the very precious. and children, were sent to the West. In dies, and these sold on public account, the proceeds being put in the colonial treasury. Eight some of these unfortunate people escaped from the butchery by flight, and afterwards agreed to give themselves up on the solemu promise of the authorities that they should neither be put to death nor enslaved. The promise was broken with as little rem as a modern abolitionist would violate onth to support the constitution, The "precious results of the war" wer not to be lost by an honest observance of their pledged faith, and the victims of this infamous treackery were all of them shipped to Barbadoes, and sold or swapped for Blackamoors. This practice of enslaving their captives was uniform, covered all cases, included women and children, as well as fighting men. When death put king Philip beyond their reach, they sent his wife and child with the rest to be sold into slavery, Indians make bad slaves. were hard to tame, they escaped to the forest, and had to be hunted down. geased to be sullen and disobedient. The Africans always on the contrary, epted the situation," were easily don ticated, and here the voke without ame a settled rule of public and private conomy in Massachusetts to exchange worthless Indians for valuable negroes, cheating their West India cus-tomers in every trade. Perhaps it was its honesty as well as its humanity. They made war for no other object, than supply themselves with subjects for this fraudulent teeflie. In 1643, Eman olony and a leader of commanding in fluence, as well as high connection, unale with the Narragansetts. He did not pretend that any wrong had been done, but he had a pions dread that Massachu-setts would be held responsible for the doubt," says he, "if it be not symme in us, having power in our 'ands, to suffer them to may utay ne the worship of the devil, which their pow-wowes often doe." This tenderness of conscience is characteristic of the party which got the "germ of its ideas" from that ource. But go a little further, and you will see with pleasure how exactly you have copied their doctrines. "If," says "upon a just war, the Lord should deliver them into our hands, we might easily have men, women and children to exchange for Moors(negroes), which will be more gayneful pilladge for us than wee conceive, for I do not see how we

VANKEE HUMANITY.

rom an abolition caucus to day,

dayes sufficient to do all our business."

province of Massachusetts bay were pro- vant." Think of reducing a West India cally as they did.

slavery to the backbone. If you doubt this I refer you to Moor's "History of the one-twentieth part of the food and slavery in Massachusetts." where the clothing which a white menial was in slavery in Massachusetts." where the evidence (consisting chiefly of records and documents perfectly authenticated) is produced and collated with a fullness and fairness which cannot be questioned. The Plymouth immigrants planted precisely the doctrine which you ascribe to the Jamestown colonists, that is to say, they held that "the negro had no rights of manhood; that the white man might chief instite of the colony, said that necessary is a column of a heast. In 1716, Sewell, the of manhood; that the white man might of manhood; that the white man neight buy, own and sell him and bis offspring gross were rated with horses and hogs forever." Practically and theoretically by maintained that human slavery in when the stock cularged and the market became dull, young negroes and mulat toos were sometimes given away like pupples. This is the kind of freedom, this the equality of the races, which you

Their precept and example established the slavery of white persons as well a Indians and negroes. As their remorse own subjects, or the subjects of another, and vanquished then, the people of the beaten party had no rights to which the right of the conquerors was not paramount. Whenever it was demonstrated, special delight in fastening their yoke were too weak to defend their families on all who were suspected of heterodoxy, against an invader who visited them with Ope instance is worthy of special attention. fire and sword, they might lawfully be Lawrence Southwick and his wife were stripped of their property, and they Quakers, and accessed at the same time themselves their wives and their chil with many others of attending Quaker dren, might justly be held as slaves or meetings, of "syding with quakers" and sold in perpetual bondage. That was the "absenting themselves from the publick idea they planted in their own soil, pro-ordinances," The Southwicks had prepagated among their contemporaries, and transmitted to the abolition party of the present day. You have preached the south. This absolute denomination is what you mean if you mean anything, when you talk about the "precious results of the war." If the doctrine thus related by the original sattlers in Massa. planted by the original settlers in Massachusetts be true, and if the "precious and feeble; for it meant merely driving fruits" of It, which you are gathering them into the wilderness to starve with with so much industry, be legitimate, it buoger and cold. Southwick and his s a perfect justification of all the slavery wife went out and died very soon. But that ever existed on this continent, this is not all. This unfortunate pair Your great exemplars, from whom you had two children, a boy and a girl acknowledge that you have derived your (Daniel and Provided), who, having ideas of freedom, certainly thought, or brokest to the kill, and they carried it out to its logical consequences. When an African potentate choice to fight with and subduce a weak tribe, inside or out of his own denomination, he sold that was not a shipmaster in any part of prisoners whom he did not think proper to kill, and the men of Massaciansetts.

loses sight of her there. No neoni shows whether they killed her or not. This is one case out of a great many, They executed this theory to its fullest extent in their own wars with the Indians. Without cause or provocation, and without notice or warning, they fell in their own wars with the Indians without motive or warning, they fell in the Indians without motive or warning, they fell in the Indians without motive or warning, they fell indians which could protect them to provon an entry in property. The property is property broke their local governments in pieces, and put them under the domination of notorious thieves, whom and without motive or warning, they fell in the Indians with the Indians without motive or warning, they fell in the Indians with the Indians without motive or warning, they fell in the Indians with the Indians wit had no printed organs in that day through which their private judgment doubt have eases directly in point to instify your forcible suppression of two

hundred and fifty new-papers. A CHANGE OF LEADERS. Enmity to the right of private judgment comes down to the party of Pfy-month bleas by consistent and regular necession. It is woven like a dirty cripe into the whole warp and wood of session of the federal government under John Adams they began to use it as an engine for the suppression of free thought Their alien law gave the president power to banish or imprison, without trial, any oreigner whose opinions might be obnox ious to his supporters. Their sedition order the leed of the sulministration. Their standing army was used, as it now If you come into eastern Pennselvania and particularly into the good county of Berks, you will learn that the people there still think with indignation of that old reign of terror when federal dragoon kidnapped, insulted and beat their fathers, chopped down their "liberty the most shown avowals, the mode," broke to pieces the press of the were by their own avowals, the mode, broke to pieces the press of the were by their own avowals, the mode, "broke to pieces the press of the cruel barbarians of any age. Service surrection and a general butchery of same spirit broke out again in the burnnumeries and charches under Maria Monk and under John Brown the whole country swarmed with spice and kidaappers. When you abundaned the est in running to shed innocent blood harlot and rallied to the standard of the Seward won their affections in his early thief, you changed your leader without manhood by proposing measures from which civil war would be sure to come

THE VANKER (LAVE 000). The slave code idented in Massachuetts was the earliest in America, and the most cruel in all its provisions. It was pertinaciously adhered to for generations, and never repented of, or formally repealed. It was gradually abandoned, not because it was wrong but solely because it was found, after long experiment, to be unprofitable. Their plan of keeping twenty negroes as cheaply as one that climate a negro, thus used would infallibly die before his labor paid what lie charge. To evade this law those Unless you can explain it otherwise, the who had old or infirm negroes enjudgment of history must inevitably couraged them to bring suits for their he freedom, and then by sham demurrers or other collusive arrangements, got judgment against thems-lives that the negroes an thrive until we get into a stock of likely to income the stock were adver-This (except the spelling) might come tised to be sold "for that fault alone, You Young ones, because they were not will find Downing's letter in Moore, worth raising, were given away like pupcay domestic slavery by degrees got They did get most of their Indians off, loose in practice, simply because it would and supplied themselves with negroes in not pay-but the principle on which one slavery never existed in Massachusetts, their place. The slameless inhumanity man may own another a hom he subdues and you may have been misled by them, with which the blacks were used made by superior strength or canning was But either they were wholly ignorant of the subject, or else they spoke with that loss and lavish unveracity which is a common fault among men of their politic very well we shall mayntague twenty and loving disciples, and you have appeared to the subject, or else they spoke with that loss and lavish unveracity which is a common fault among men of their politic very well we shall mayntague twenty and loving disciples, and you have appeared to the state of Downing, all the subject of cal sect. The Plymouth colony and the Moore cheaper than one Englishe sect plied it wherever you could as tyranni

THE PURITAR'S "TOPA," OF WAIL

You say that "war without an idea is simply brutality." I submit to your judgment, as a christian man, whether war is redeemed of its brutality by such an idea as you and your political associates entertain of its purposes, objects and consequences. In all your acts and measures, and by all your speeches and lisenssions, you express the identifiat the logic of blows proves everything you choose to assert; that the successful in vasion of one people by another has the effect of destroying all natural right to and all legal guarantees for, the life, I erty and property of the people so invi-ded and conquered; that after a trial b sittle the victor may enter up and excute what judgment he pleases again-his adversary; that the crime which weak community are guilty of whee they attempt to defend their lives, their property, and their families againinvaders who come upon then to kill, destroy and subjugate then is so unpardomable that the whole body of the offenders taken collectively, and all individuals who partake even pas-styely of the sin, may justly be devoted to death, or such other punishment, by wholesale or retail, as the strong power shall see proper to inflict; that the con-queror, after the war is over, may insist that the helpless and unarmed people whom he has prostrated, shall assist hin by not merely accepting, but "adopting I use your own words) the measures in-tended to degrade and rob them, and has make himself master of their soils is well as their bodies. All rights of mon

e resolved by this theory into the rights of metr. I aver that this doctrine, in all it length and breadth, is take and peril-opus. It is the foundation on which all dayery rots, and the excuss for all forms of tyrranny. It has no support in any sound rule of public law, and ha never been acknowledged by wise or vir thous governments in any age since the advent of Christ. You can find no an thority for it, except in the examples of men whose names are given over to uni-versal execution. Malcomet asserted in lently converted into mosques, and the under foot, to be replaced by the bades of the imposter. On the same prin-ciple Poland was partitioned, and Ireland plundered a sloven times. The king of Dahomey acted up-on it when he sold his cap-tives, and the men of Massachusetts in dorsed it when they took, them in as change for captives of their own. You and your conferes adopted it as a part of your political creed when, after the southern people were thoroughly sub-dued, you denied them all rights of free men, fore up their society, alrogated all laws which could protect them to person

thesh of Indians and negroes was precious to the vankees and the king or Dahome That was the forit of their wars, Bu was it in either case legitimate? Your political school in Massachusetts, to son nothing of your respect for the authority of the African princes, or your faith in the Koran, will probably impell you to stand up in favor of the "ideas" on have learned from them. But I hink I can maintain the christian by f liberty in opposition to all your Mar athern nothings for God is great and Mahomet is not 111s prophet.

THE CANT OF THE PRADISEE, It would be very unjust to daily that

riad of our history, were sincerely by

This sentiment was strong in the south as well as the north, and by none was it bellesson binraelf the great apastle of lemogracy. But this conceshardly be made to the political abolitionists. As an almost universal rule, the leaders of that sect were ribald into dels, and their conventicles teemed with were by their own avowals, the mesurrection and a general butchery of the southern people was a part of their programme from the beginning. The leaders to shom they save their hisnestadmiration and in which he promised that negroe should be incited to " rise in blackest in surrection. They applanded John Brown to the echo for a series of the basest numbers on record. They did not conceal their hostility to the federal and state governments, nor deny their enmity to all laws which protected the liberties of white men. The constitution stood in their way, and they caused it bitterly the bible was quoted against them, and they revited God Almighty bimself. I know that the mind of man, like his body, is fearfully and wonderfully made understand all the difficulty of analyzing he cost. They sold their stock whenever liminan passions, and I admit we should they could, but emancipation was form not judge hurshly of motives; but how these heartless oppressors of their own security to maintain the slave and race could have any care for the freedom prevent him from becoming a pub- of the negro passes my comprehension. against the sincerity of their anti slavery profession. In the preent aspect of the case it seems impossible to believe that were tree and always had been. Females, love of the negro was not assumed as a rare, just as their ancestors put on the cans hostility to the union, pretense of picty to gratify their appetite for the property and blood of better watch-words, and down to the control of the contro

> tionists to the world in the respectable character of faunties. I think you will unwavering opposition to the constitu-fied that the crew of the Mayilower tion which held the states to brought over and planted no "germ of an gether. You know as well as I do how protection. But they disregarded its Vigor than their cauting hyperrisy.
>
> Here let me say again, that the vices and windsalass at the vices and windsalass at the Vigor than their cauting hyperrisy.
>
> Here let me say again, that the vices are time transple on the constitution; mination to violate it. We had been and windsalass at the Planette and the constitution. and wickedness of the Plymouth colo- and you certainly are not ignorant that well warned by all the men best entitled

erry has no doctrinos of public law and deliberately violated. nat planted at Plynouth. Therefore, it bow what those doctrines and ideas

know that there were two radically dif-ferent parties about the nature of our er. Democratic state-men had no theory about it. They saw their duty writ-ten down in the fundamental law, they have for a just administration of our domostic affairs. This was universally assented to as right and true. No counter theory was on up. Difference of con-truction there might be, but all admirred that when the line of power was accurately drawn between the federal government and state severeignty, the rights an one side were is seried as those on the other. But within two or I your party have got to putting in heir platforms the assertion that this continuand not a confederation. What you deny that the states were sovereign before they united? Dreyon affirm that their accordingly was wholly merged in ternal affairs of the states. But it is so

be abolitionists, because they supposed. would give a sort of plansibility to heir violent intervention with the inalse, so shallow, and so destitute or all especiable authority that it imposes

tpon nobalv.

SECTION A VANKET PRODUCT.

As a part of this conflict of theories nd resulting from it, you describe the outh as " insisting that each state had a ight, at its own discretion, to break he union, and constantly threatening cossion where the full rights of sla ery were not acknowledged." In fact and in truth accession, like slavery was irst glauted in New England. There it great nearly men, from the carliest penew and flourished and spread its branch for over the land, long before it, was posed to African slavery, from motives o hought of in the south, and long before the full rights of slavery" were called a question by anybody. The anti-demquestion by anybody. egats of that region, in former as well as

a latter tim's, totally misunderstead the purposes for which this government was They regarded it as a mere commercial machine, by which they could make much "gaynefull pilladge," if allowed to run it their own way—When they were disappointed in this by certain perfectly and constitutional regulations of heir trade, which the common defense and general welfare made necessary, they amediately fell to plotting the dismen erment of the union. Before 1807 they nized a conspiracy with the Britis ithorities in Canada for the erection of w England into and a separate repub is under British protection. (See Ca-sy's "Office Branch" and the Henry pondence.) Not long afterward-Josiah Uniney, whose fidelity to the party which elected him was never bulited, formally amounted in congress the intention of his state to leave the major, "peaceably if she could, forcibly if she must." Their hatred of the union epended, and their determination to break it up grew fiercer as the resolution of the democrats to maintain the independence of the country becare stronger. When the war of 1812 began they were virtually out of the union, and remained art during the whole of that desperate armsele, not only refusing all assistance to carry it on, but helping the enemy in every possible way. It was while England had her tightest grasp on the threat of the nation that the Hartford onvention was called to dismember it: and this, Mr. Jefferson says, they would ave accomplished but for the battle of New Orleans and the peace of Glient John Quincy Adams in 1839, and Abraham Lincoln in 1847, made elaborate a gument in favor of the legal right of a tate to go out. The later abolitionists mere excuse for enslaving the white did not attempt to conceal their ranearwatch-words, and down to the opening of people than themselves. You must pos-the war its destruction was the avorcel tively reconsider this subject before your object of their functions.

absurbit is to suppose that any men or uists are not to be visited on the heads you and your predecessors, from the ear-

of their children, according to the flesh. Hest times, have been anti-constitutional Among them, in every part of the country, are great statesmen, brave soldiers, disregard of constitutional obligations is true servants of the church, and virtue not now the mere germ of a doctrine; it ons, patriotic democrats, who are no is a part of your settled creed. Before more responsible for the crimes of their amestors than a peaceable Scotchman is der foot every provision contained in the tor the raids and robberies which in past generations were committed by his claimage in the English border. But you designate a single constitutional right of acknowledge that your get your political the states, or individuals, which you lates from them—you boast that your party has no decrime of millier law and deliberately violated.

LAWLESSNESS AND "TOYALTY,"

This contempt for the constitution this practical denial that an oath! to support it is sacred, implies a disregard of all laws, human and divine, and when adopted, it left nothing to guide I pass now to a later period. You you except the propensities evil or good of your natural hearts. Many of you (and notably you yourself) contracted overnment; the north believing and no individual guilt, because you were too holding that we were a nation, the south proud for petty largeny, too benevolent insisting that we were only a confedera- for high-handed robbery, and too full of tion of severeign states. It is not true kindness to break wantenly into the that any such theoretical conflict ever tubermacle of human life. But generally existed between the sections. That the the moral principles of the ultra abeliance. articles of confideration first, and the constitution afterwards, united the states wholly perverted that they saw nothing together for certain purposes therein wrong in the worst offenses that could be enumerated, and thus made us a nation committed against their political oppo-among nations, was never denied that I ments. In their eyes, theft and murder among nations, was never denied that I know of by any party. But this not only lost their felonions character, national character was given to the general covernment by sovereign states who confederated togeths or for that purpose. They bestowed certain pswers on the new political corporation then created, and called it the peraction then created, and called it the United States of America, and they exsume the was taking his lawful bodty; when he pressly reserved to themselves all the less citizens, he was a here; when he savereign rights not granted in the charwhich be was justly sondenmed, he bus

some to perform it, and they kept their atle. They executed the powers of the seneral government in their whole constitutional vigor, for that, as Mr. Jefferson raid, was "the sheet anchor of our peace at home and our safety abroad," seems to home and our safety abroad, "seems the seneral bound against the ferocious assembly of the abroad fittionists; we labored carmestly to save THE DEMOCRA IS OF THE NORTH. republican institutions from the destruction with which they were threatened by you; and as long as the southern people acted with us, we gratefully accepted their aid in the good work.

Your averagent that the democratic party desired the aggrandizement of slavery, and "yielded their consciences" in that subject to the south, is grossly unjust, if you mean to charge them with anything more than a willingness to protect the southern, as well as the northern and middle states in the exercise of their constitutional rights. We had disposed do they near? What do you mean of slavery within our own jurisdiction when you indone and produce it? Do according to our sense of sound policy you deny that the states were sovereign and justice. But we had made an express compact with the other states to leave the entire control of their domestic or property, broke their local governments in pieces, and put them under the dissimilation of nuturious theires, whom you forced them to accept as their absolute masters.

The results of the war are no doubt every precious. The right to traffic in the nearest of the "nution?" No doubt this property broke their forced them are no doubt every precious. The right to traffic in the nearest of the "nution?" No doubt this precious to the second of their domestic affairs to the intercontrol of their domestic affairs to the mesters.

The results of the war are no doubt every precious. The right to traffic in the nearest of the "nution?" No doubt this precious to the faith. They swere as solutions to the faith. They swere as solutions to the faith of their code. nearly of the "mittion?" No doubt this the bargain, but according to their code low article was inserted in the creed of it was a sin not to vadate it. The fact is true that we did not think it right to cur the threats, or shoot, or strangle the men or women of the south for believing in negroslavery; but that is no justification of your assertion that we yielded our consciences to them.

Again: You charge us (the northern democracy) with having given had advice to the southern people. This consisted, you say in assuring them that if they second, we would take their partagainst any attempt to force them back again but the union. This is a gross error, and you will see it when I recall your attention to the facts. In all our exhorations to southern men against seconsion we were met by the expression of their fear that the abiditionists intended. n any event, to invade and slaughter them. Some reason for this apprehen-sion was given by the fierce threats of your leading men, and e-pecially by your almost universal admiration of Brown for his raid into Virginia. Certain democrats (and very good men, too) did then declare that a lawless expedition intended for purposes of mere pillage could not and should not be started in the north without such opposition as would effectually stop it. But this was before sperssion, and it was intended to prevent that movement, not to encour-

age it. You can not, with any show of justice, leny that devotion to the union was one I the strongest feelings in the heart of he northern democracy. We had always Eprocated a separation from the south ern states with so much camestness that one of the opprobations chithets you betowed on us was that of "union savers. This was not a mere sentiment of admiration or gratitude to the great southern men who had led us through the perilof the revolution, settled our institutions and given our country its high place in th estimation of the world. We felt all this! but we felt much more. The pres ervation of the union was to us absolute necessity. It was indispensable to the security of our lives, our personal liberty, and our plainest rights of How true this was at all times and especially in 1860, you will see it von reflect a moment on our situation at that time.

THE ADVENT OF BADR ALISM. The abolitionists were coming into power. I need not say by what combination of imposture and accident they got it. All the northern states as well as the federal government fell into their hands. No doubt their dislike of southern people was very great; but northern democrats were objects of their special malignity. Long before that time, and ever since, this sentiment has been expressed in words and acts too plain to be misunderstood. You show how crong it is in your heart when you tell southern men (and you do tell them so with slave-holders" was one of their in this very speech) that you honor them on thousand times more than democrate of the north. Remember, in addition to this, that the leading abolitionists ac-There is one conclusive proof of your knowledged no law which might cland in enmity to the union, and that is your the way of their interests or their pas-nawavering opposition to the constituto tution of the country would have been a limitations, and had not seruples about